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TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1946—38 PAGES

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

THREE CENTS—PAY NO MORE

HOW HEIRENS SLEW 3

Degnan, Brown, and Ross Murder Stories!

KILLS SUZANNE, CARRIES OUT PLAN OF BUTCHERY

State and Defense Battle Over His Fate

Pictures on page 5 and back page; diagrams on page 4

BY GEORGE WRIGHT
(Copyright, 1946: By The Chicago Tribune, Inc.)

This is the story of how William George Heirens, 17, kidnaped, strangled, and then dismembered Suzanne Degnan, 6, last Jan. 7, and distributed the parts of her body in sewer openings near her home.

It is the story of how William George Heirens climbed into the apartment of Miss Frances Brown, 33, an ex-WAVE, at 3941 Pine Grove av. the night of Dec. 10, 1945, shot and stabbed her to death, and left a message penciled on the wall with lipstick imploring the police to catch him before he killed again.

And it is the story of how William George Heirens entered the apartment of Mrs. Josephine Ross, 43, at 4108 Kenmore av. on June 3, 1945, to steal her purse, which he saw thru a window, and how he stabbed her to death when she awoke.

From Movie to Murder

From unimpeachable sources it is learned that Heirens has told how he, his roommate, Joseph Costello, and an unnamed girl attended a movie the night of the Degnan kidnapping; how he left Costello and the girl somewhere on the south side about midnight and took an elevated train north to the Thorn-dale station, the station nearest the Degnan home at 5943 Kenmore av.

Heirens had seen Suzanne Degnan undressing in her room thru a window in the apartment of Harry Gold, 5959 Kenmore av., when he robbed Gold's apartment the previous night, and also had noticed a ladder in the yard of a house at 6033 Winthrop av., a day nursery operated by Mrs. Margaret P. Perry.

Heirens walked from the "L" station to the yard where he had seen the ladder; carried it to the Degnan home and placed it against the window of Suzanne's room; climbed in the window, gagged the sleeping child with a handkerchief, and carried her still sleeping, down the ladder. Dismembers Child's Body

Suzanne awakened. Heirens laid her on the ground and strangled her with his hands. When she ceased to move, he carried her to the basement of the building at 5901 Winthrop av., where he worked until nearly daylight cutting up her body.

Then he carried the pieces of the body to various sewer openings in the neighborhood and dropped them in, believing they would be washed away. He was acquainted with the neighborhood, having worked as a delivery boy for a near-by liquor store several years previously, and also having lived in the 1200

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

THE PROBLEM: YES OR NO ON PLEA OF GUILTY

It was a question last night whether the case of William Heirens presents a bigger problem to the prosecution or to the defense.

On the one hand is State's Atty. Tuohy, with a tremendous case of circumstantial evidence in the Degnan kidnapping, including Heirens' finger and palm prints on the ransom note, Heirens' proved acquaintance with the Degnan neighborhood, and his habitual misspelling of "waite" and "safty," and the use of a comma backwards, precisely as they were misspelled and misused in the ransom note.

The state's problem is whether to accept an agreement with the defense for a sentence of life imprisonment on a plea of guilty, or whether to refuse such an agreement and go on trial with a circumstantial case with all the uncertainties which a jury presents. There also is the consideration of whether the public interest would be better served by a complete, unequivocal solution to the crime thru a confession accompanied by a guilty plea, or the possible uncertainty which might still exist even in the event of a guilty verdict after trial built on circumstantial evidence as was the case in the trial of Richard Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnapping case.

The problem facing the defense attorneys, John and Malachy Coghlan and Roland Towle, is no less difficult and even more complicated. They have a duty to their client and also to society. They know that time runs against their client. At any moment a new witness might pop up who could place Heirens on the scene of the Degnan kidnapping the night the crime was committed. As a matter of fact, there is known to be one such possible witness.

Public Reaction a Factor
At the same time, the defense attorneys realize that the enormity of the crime and the intense public reaction which it has caused would operate against Heirens in any public trial.

On the other hand, they know that no legal confession exists, and that under the law, the state is barred from seeking to get such a confession against Heirens' will while he is in jail.

The defense attorneys' problem is what they can do, ethically, to defend a client whom they cannot but regard as an abnormal personality. They are faced with the choice of fighting their way thru a trial based on circumstantial evidence, throwing their client on the mercy of the court, or attempting to obtain from the state's attorney a promise not to seek the death penalty if the prosecutor is convinced that the public would be best served not only by a confession of the Degnan kidnapping, but also the slaying of Frances Brown and Mrs. Josephine Ross.

"Natural Life" Term Wanted
The defense wants a sentence of no more than Heirens' "natural life" as opposed to life and 99 years. If they succeed in making an agreement and offer evidence in mitigation, they will have their plea on the argument that the ends of justice and society would be better served by confining Heirens for life for use as a scientific guinea pig for research into his alleged split personality.

The defense will argue that Heirens is really two persons—one studious, religious, harmless, when he is William Heirens; the other ruthless, unprincipled, without fear and without pity, when he is "George Murman," a mythical character they will claim he has built up for his alter ego.

Both the state and the defense are faced with the problem that even if they succeed in reaching an agreement, Heirens may at any time repudiate any story he has told, since there is no legal evidence of it, thereby leaving both sides high and

THE SALVE SALESMAN WITH A SYSTEM



Driverless Car in Loop Kills 1 and Injures 5

(Pictures on page 3 and back page)

A driverless car, its motor roaring, careened down the east side walk in the 100 block on N. Dearborn st. yesterday scattering pedestrians in all directions. Several leaped over a subway entrance railing to the stairs below.

When the car finally came to rest, jammed against the subway railing in front of the entrance to the 127 N. Dearborn st. building, one man was dead, crushed against the railing, and five other persons were injured.

The dead man was George G. Yule, 58, of 802 W. Washington st., Evanston, an agent for the internal revenue department. He had been employed there for 18 months.

Being Moved Into Lot
The car was being moved into a parking lot at 111 N. Dearborn st. by Wayne Sarvis, 22, of 1117 Wrightwood av., manager of the lot, when the motor stalled. Sarvis got out and lifted the hood. Suddenly the motor started.

The car careened off a building just north of the parking lot and started off down the sidewalk.

Five of the persons hit by the car, police said, were walking down the sidewalk and did not have time to leap to safety before being struck.

The injured are Mrs. Tillie Meltzer, 54, of 3124 Almsie st., severe cuts and bruises; Howard Steward, 35, of 2255 Washington st., Gary, Ind., cuts and bruises; Angelo Ballo, 24, of 6034 S. California av., possible fractured leg; Adele Sullivan, 46, of 547 Surf st., a school teacher, cut on face, and James Tully, 24, of 4236 Wilcox st., who was sitting on the railing, cut on right wrist. Mrs. Meltzer was removed to Hennrolin hospital; Steward and Ballo, to St. Luke's hospital.

Car Left in Gear
Workers in the 127 N. Dearborn building were barely able to get out of their building after the car lodged itself in the entrance way. Several fire and police department squads tried to move the car.

When the car stalled, Sarvis told detectives, he discovered that the combination starter accelerator pedal had stuck. Leaving the car in gear, he got out, raised the hood, and began tinkering with the engine. He said the engine started suddenly at near top acceleration and the car shot down the street.

Sarvis was held pending an inquest today in Yule's death. The car had been left at the lot sometime earlier in the day by Mrs. Constance Maniscalco, 25, of 1337 N. Leavitt st. The vehicle belongs

PARISIANS' APPLAUSE SAVES 2 UNDERCLAD GIRLS FROM BASTILLE

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

PARIS, July 15—Two shapely Parisiennes today slipped out of the arms of the law because a gendarme could not decide what to arrest them for—indecent exposure or as potential bathers in the Seine.

Clad in sketchy brassiere's and extra short shorts, the Gallic bobby-soxers were strolling along the Paris river bank to the intense interest of passersby, when a gendarme appeared.

"Don't you know that bathing in the Seine is prohibited? Consider yourselves arrested," he said. "We are not going bathing. We are only collecting a coat of tan," they answered. "Then I will run you in for indecent exposure," the cop declared.

But a large crowd that had gathered was obviously sympathetic to the girls and the gendarme dropped the matter with a parting admonition. "Well, go home and put on some clothes, anyway."

to her father, V. J. Collura, of the same address. She said the car was left inside the lot. The car, a 1941 Packard, had a broken axle and a broken left front wheel. All the fenders were crushed.

Wilfred Niedringhaus of route 1, Frankfort, Will county, was killed yesterday when he lost control of his automobile and it went off the road one mile south of 183d st. in Oak Park av., Bremen township. Niedringhaus, who was 24, died when his car overturned.

THE WEATHER

TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1946

CHICAGO AND VICINITY: Partly cloudy and warmer today and tomorrow; high today, 82; low tonight, 65; high tomorrow, 80; southeast winds 15 miles an hour today, becoming southerly tomorrow.

ILLINOIS: Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; scattered showers in north tomorrow afternoon; warmer in north and in central today and tomorrow.

TEMPERATURES IN CHICAGO
3 a. m. 67 Noon 71
4 a. m. 67 1 p. m. 71
5 a. m. 67 2 p. m. 71
6 a. m. 67 3 p. m. 71
7 a. m. 68 4 p. m. 73
8 a. m. 68 5 p. m. 74
9 a. m. 68 6 p. m. 74
10 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 73
11 a. m. 69 8 p. m. 65
12 m. 69

High, 82. Low, 65.
For 24 hours ended 2 a. m. July 16:
Sunrise, 5:30. Sunset, 8:25. Moonrise, 10:20.
For 24 hours ended 7:30 p. m. July 15:
Sunrise, 5:30. Sunset, 8:25. Moonrise, 10:20.
Relative humidity, 73.0 a. m., 82 p. m.;
Mean temperature, 70 degrees; normal, 73;
excess since July 1, 35 degrees; excess since
Jan. 1, 780 degrees.

Precipitation, traces; excess since July 1, .68 of an inch; excess since Jan. 1, 1.13 inches.
Highest wind velocity, 14 miles an hour.
Relative humidity, 73.0 a. m., 82 p. m.;
1:30 p. m., 79; 7:30 p. m., 62.
Barometer reading, 7:30 a. m., 30.18 inches;
7:30 p. m., 30.18.
[Other weather reports on page 10]

RED SPY RINGS STILL ACTIVE, CANADA HINTS

Gain U. S., British 'Top Secrets'

Gave U235 to Reds

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)
OTTAWA, Ont., July 15—Samples of uranium 235 and uranium 233 were obtained by soviet spies in Canada and flown to Moscow, it is revealed today in the report of the commission investigating the espionage in Canada. The samples were obtained by Dr. Allan Nunn May, British atomic scientist, who worked in Canada and who is now serving a 10 year prison sentence in England. May gave the samples to Lt. Angelov of the soviet embassy here, and they were flown to Moscow.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 15 (CP)—Two members of Canada's seven man Supreme court, sitting as a royal commission probing soviet espionage operations, reported officially today that Moscow had sought and obtained "top secret" political information relating to policies of the United States and British governments as well as the Canadian, and that they were after information concerning post-war defense of the three countries.

In a dramatically worded 250,000 word final report on four months of work, the commissioners, Justices Robert Taschereau and R. L. Kellock, said that the Russians were operating not only the military espionage network first disclosed last February, but also "several parallel undercover systems," and added that agents of those rings "may still" be at work.

Quote Former Code Clerk

The commissioners quoted frequently the oral testimony of Igor Gouzenko, former code clerk who fled the soviet embassy last September with documents exposing the network. They quoted Gouzenko as telling them that "the announcement of the dissolution of the Comintern (Communist International) was probably the greatest farce of the Communists in recent years," and that "only the name was liquidated, with the object of reassuring public opinion in the democratic countries."

"Actually the Comintern exists and continues its work," Gouzenko said, and to this the commissioners added simply: "The documents which Gouzenko brought with him corroborate this testimony."

They quoted Gouzenko as telling them that Col. Nicolai Zabolot, former military attaché of the soviet embassy, some time before last Sept. 5 called in his staff and said to them of the western allies: "Yesterday they were allies, today they are neighbors, tomorrow they will be our enemies."

Great Deal of Propaganda

"In Russia," Gouzenko told the commissioners, "there is a great deal of propaganda carried on by conversation of the propagandists and even in the press. It is all done to train people to think that they must fight another war, that maybe it will be our final war."

This is the picture the commissioners drew, observing that their findings "are as authoritative as those of any court."

Thru secret chambers of the soviet embassy in Ottawa, the Russians directed a "fifth column" in Canada thru three principal networks: military espionage, the

Reds Release 2 Americans Held Hostage

BY HAL FOUST

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

(Pictures on page 8)

BERLIN, July 16 [Tuesday]—Fifteen days' imprisonment by the Russians ended early this morning for Warrant Officer Samuel L. Harrison and his wife, Helen, of Harrah, Okla., in an incident with international diplomatic complications.

They were handed over, unharmed, to Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, United States Berlin commander, at Russian headquarters here at 1:45 a. m. Harrison, with a two-day growth of beard, and his petite wife, both a bit bewildered, walked into the early morning press conference with Keating.

Keating said Mrs. Harrison was ready to break down when she first saw the general, it had been so long since she had seen an American face.

Yanks Treated Well
The Harrisons said they were treated well by the Russians after the first three days. Their watches and Mrs. Harrison's jewelry were returned. They were permitted to bathe. They were given palatable food. They were allowed to see each other during the last 12 days of their confinement under guards in former private homes.

It was disclosed that their detention had been in retaliation for the arrest by the United States army of two soviet army officers picked up in connection with a wave of Red espionage.

"The first two days of our detention we were separated," said Harrison. "I was kept in a cellar—more like a dungeon—and my wife in a bare room with only a bed, table, and chair—with guards at the door. Those first two days, during which we were subjected to considerable questioning, were most difficult. We were worried about each other."

Mrs. Harrison interjected, "I was very scared, but I got over my fright eventually."

Take Away Valuables
"At first they took our watches, rings, and identification cards," Harrison continued. "I was questioned for three hours, mainly on the point of what we were doing in the Russian zone. Our questioners, dressed in civvies, always came back to that question. They complained repeatedly that Americans were holding Russians."

"Two or three times we were advised that we would be released, but instead we simply were moved to different houses in northern Berlin. The food was passable, although the food they gave us the last 48 hours couldn't be eaten. First Friday the Russians sent up a barber to me and I received my first shave."

Gen. Keating said the Russians demanded that the United States in return for their release should free two soviet lieutenants, arrested in Berlin on July 14 and held as spy suspects.

Two Officers Missing
The difference between the arrest of the soviet officers and the Russian arrests of an American enlisted man and his wife was conspicuous. Evidence indicated that the Reds, picked up in civilian clothes, were guilty of espionage. Harrison said they inadvertently had trespassed into the soviet occupation zone in search of a dog.

Return of the Harrisons left two American officers still in custody of the Russians. They are Capt. Harold Cobin of Newark, N. J., a 52 year old former White Russian in charge of the naval documents library, and Lt. George E. Wyatt of Oklahoma City, a recent West Point graduate. They have been missing since July 4, when they boarded a train in Berlin for Oranienburg, an hour's ride north of Berlin.

Cobin has been writing a book about the Russians, while Wyatt has been a youthful student of the soviet.

The Russians told the Americans they knew nothing about them but would try to find out something. Clashes between American and Russian intelligence services have been numerous but have been kept secret.

Office Denies Rumors, Gov. Green Safe, Sound
Springfield, Ill., July 15 (P)—The office of Gov. Green tonight said there was no foundation for reports that the governor had been injured or killed in an automobile or plane accident. The governor's office said the report had been received from many parts of the state.

GELLMAN, PAL OF GARSSONS, TELLS STORY

Declares He Didn't Know Their Pasts

BY WILLIAM MOORE

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

(Picture on back page)

Washington, D. C., July 15—A slow-spoken little manufacturer who saw his enterprises blossom under the hand of Henry and Murray Garsson into an empire with 78 million dollars in war contracts—and then into the Garsson-Murray war profits scandal—took the witness stand today before the senate war investigating committee.

He was Allen B. Gellman, Chicago, president of the Erie Basin Metal Products corporation, Elgin, Ill., established by Henry Garsson with a government advance on Garsson's promise to produce shells. Unlike Henry Garsson, Gellman waived his right to immunity from prosecution on the basis of the testimony he was to give. Garsson had saved himself from testifying last Friday by claiming his constitutional right, while his brother, Murray, was basking in the sunshine of Cuba.

Gellman kept the spectators on the edge of their chairs trying to decide whether he had fallen out with the Garssons and was declaring war on them, or had merely gone on his own in telling his story.

Tells Plan to Fight Alone
One moment he would announce he had decided to cut loose and fight his own battles and break with his former associates. The next he would be singing the praises of Henry Garsson and explaining that he merely meant he wanted his own lawyers, with no reflection on Garsson's attorney.

Gellman insisted he would rather be dead than connected with the Garssons in view of what he knows now of Murray Garsson's underworld connections. In the next breath, Gellman absolved both Garssons of misleading him.

His Plant Faced Shutdown
Gellman's story was that of a business man who came to Washington when he saw his principal factory, the Illinois Watch case company of Elgin, about to be shut down by the government ban on non-essential products.

"In January of 1942," Gellman said haltingly, "I came to Washington for the first time in my life. As a complete stranger, I didn't know how to get a hotel room or a meal, much less a contract."

"I was with our attorney, Leo L. Stone. We made many calls, but very little success was on the horizon."

"We went back to Elgin," he called on the mayor and chamber of commerce for letters of introduction, so we'd have somebody to say he knew us and if there would be anything we could do we would have the opportunity."

Tells of Meeting Garsson
"We went back to Washington. They wanted big heavy stuff. We couldn't do it in our watch case plant."

"In the course of our calls, while we were waiting in one of those offices, I met Dr. [Henry] Garsson, who was also waiting."

Well, Garsson made a tremendous impression with his story of being a celebrated engineer, as Gellman told it. "I delegated Mr. Stone to report on him," he said.

Stone took up the story there. "I went to New York," he said, "I was staying at the Hotel New Yorker, and I happened to think the hotel might have some information on Garsson."

Uncovers \$17 Phone Suit
"I asked the credit department for a credit report. I got it. It was a very simple report. 'Henry M. Garsson, engineer.' He had a home



Allen B. Gellman



Justus Tashereau (top) and Kellock

Poker Game Sets Off Gun Duel; 3 Slain

(Chicago Tribune Press Service)

Harlan, Ky., July 15 (Special)—Three quick triggered men, whose families disagreed in mountain style over a poker game, lay in a morgue here tonight while authorities sought details of their lethal mixture of cards and bullets.

The three were Lloyd See, 64, who was shot four times; Arthur Muncy, 65, shot 10 times, and Muncy's son, Rufus, 24, recently discharged war veteran, shot 14 times.

They Use Rifles
Two sons of See, Lawrence and Caleb, were said to have participated in the gun duel but were not injured. All of the disputants used rifles.

The shooting occurred yesterday at Warbranch, a crossroads community consisting of a postoffice and several houses, on the Middle Fork river in railroadless Leslie county. The See and Muncy families live nearby.

Sheriff J. S. Cavood of Harlan county said he was informed by one of his deputies, whose district is along the Leslie county line, that the duellists didn't participate in the card game but stepped into the dispute with their ever ready rifles—to back up their youngsters who had played poker and fought.

Game in the Open
The poker game was held "in the open," it was said. The exact site was not identified for gambling is prohibited by law and card and dice players frequently are arrested. Consequently, youngsters and older men often play poker on a flat rock in the woods.

Younger members of the See and Muncy families had held such a game. They disagreed and had a fist fight. Then they hurried home and told their fathers and older brothers.

A short time later the older members of the two families met "and shot it out in the middle of the road," Sheriff Cavood related.

A member of one of the families, who declined to be identified, said at Hyden, seat of Leslie county, that the gun fighters were drinking at the time of the shooting. He said he hadn't heard about the poker game but knew an argument of some kind had arisen. It was said at Hyden that no arrests had been made.

Bodies of the disputants who lost out in the argument were brought here to be prepared for burial.

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